

In our editorial article of Monday last in relation to the epidemic, we should not have omitted to mention among those who came promptly to our aid, Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, with the ladies from the Convent of Mercy in that city.

Messrs. Cox, Valian, Schaffer and Stephenson, Druggists, also did essential service at a time when such services were much needed. Also, Mr. Jackson, who assumed charge of the Central Hospital as assistant to Dr. Wragg. Also, Judge Olin, of Augusta, Geo.

We have already acknowledged the services of our visiting friends. Our resident physicians, as a body, stood to their posts like men, and exerted themselves unceasingly. Dr. Greenlow, of the Confederate Navy, although not required to stay, did so as a volunteer, and never once slackened his exertions. He is entitled to the best thanks of the community.

Citizens—non-professional men—among us and of us stood to their posts and did their duty, but the number of those who were able to do so about the climax of the epidemic was small. And there were instances of real, persevering heroism and true Christian benevolence exhibited by those who made no claims to such either of heroism or religion; whose prayer was but like that of the publican—Lord be merciful to me—a sinner!

Men of small means, and, as the world goes, occupying humble positions; not wise men, nor prudent men, looking out carefully only for themselves and their own interests. Men, too, who had not learned the great social art of keeping up appearances. In fact many of the most hard working men were those who obeyed no other impulse than the dictates of their own hearts, had no other interest in the town than that which they felt in our common humanity, cared little for praise, and never expected to be candidates for office. Of course there were others, and a fair proportion, who had pecuniary interests in town, who belonged to that class who are generally looked to to assume the leadership in public movements, but

the number of active men, able to work, was woefully small, as the list of members of the Howard Association, which embraced nearly all, will plainly show. For evident reasons, we cannot individualize, least we should do injustice. The liberality of our absent citizens is fully acknowledged, and will be gratefully remembered, as also the valuable services of those who exerted themselves to procure provisions and other necessities so much needed by our isolated and suffering community.

Farragut and Butler have no doubt been "putting their foot into it," and fixing it so that Mr. Seward shall again eat humble pie. The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, and is prepared to enforce its demand by an immense armament now nearly ready at one of its military ports. Seward announces that there will be no difficulties leading to a rupture of relations, which amounts to just this, that he is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts. In fact Seward will do anything that is demanded of him for the price.

Spain complains of the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

Arrival of Prisoners, &c.

On the 17th instant, the pilot of Capt. Newkirk's Cavalry company rescued the crew of the Schooner John W. Captain Baker, loaded with Salt, and run ashore near Moore's Inlet to avoid the blockaders. They reported that a boat load of Yankees had landed to burn the Schooner, which they succeeded in doing.

Captain Newkirk, with a portion of his company, proceeded to the beach and captured one Acting Master, two Midshipmen and ten privates. Two negroes belonging to the Schooner having gone to the Yankees were taken at the same time.

The prisoners were brought in here yesterday, in charge of a guard under command of Lieut. C. W. McClammy, and carried before General Whiting. The Yankees were ordered to be sent on to Richmond this morning. The negroes will be placed in their proper sphere.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

A friend writing us from the army in Northern Virginia, and from one of the regiments of Jackson's corps, dates his letter at Winchester on the 14th inst. At that writing, there were prospects of remaining there undisturbed for a month or so—the Richmond papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Our friend adds that we need not expect to hear of any decisive move or engagement for some time to come.

But the imperative orders of Lincoln may compel Burnside to move against McClellan's better judgment, depending, like a donkey, on main strength and stupidity, and this may render some move on our part necessary, either to frustrate his plans, or take advantage of his blunders.

General Whiting, as the officer charged with the defense of the Cape Fear, relies upon the duties of his important charge with his accustomed energy.

The people feel the utmost confidence that all that military skill, determination and valor can effect with the means placed at his disposal will be done, and that, if the invader comes he will meet with a warm reception.

We learn that on the day before yesterday, the steamer Kate, from Nassau, to this port, ran upon some of the obstructions near Smithville and partially sank. A guard is on board. We have not heard the extent of the damage, but trust that it will not be great.

Mr. Hop, William Ballard Preston, one of the Senators of Virginia in the Confederate Congress, died on Sunday, the 16th inst., at his residence in Montgomery county, in that State. Mr. Preston was highly esteemed, both in his public and private capacity.

A private letter from an officer now with our army in Northern Virginia to a relative in this place, concurs in the opinion of our correspondent there. He thinks there is no appearance of an immediate fight. But Burnside must obey orders and the orders from the Yankee headquarters at Washington, are to advance at all hazards. There is a political necessity for it, which cannot be evaded.

The great international exhibition which has been open this year in London, has proved a failure, taken as a pecuniary investment. The building, it is said, will have to be sold to pay expenses.

We presume this want of pecuniary success is due to the one cause which interferes with the success of all business operations throughout the world—the trouble in America.

HENRIET V. JOHNSON has been elected Confederate Senator from Georgia.

They charge two dollars for a "fry" of oysters now in Lynchburg. We would like a small chance at the bivalves ourselves but—Well we are not likely to be tempted, for we have not even seen an oyster this season.

Mr. Holden, Editor of the Standard, has been elected State Printer, "which accounts for the milk in the ocean."

OTHO THE FIRST, King of Greece, has abdicated and fled. At the latest date he had arrived in Vienna. It was reported that the National Assembly of Greece, soon to assemble, would render the crown to Prince Alfred, of England.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S MESSAGE, as a whole, we think, is generally acceptable to the people of the State. It contains much good sense and good reasoning, while it touches upon some points that admit of controversy, at least in their application. The first of these is speculation. The next is the timely purchase and gathering in by the State, from menaced counties, of food, to be stored at some safe point in the interior, and to be sold to the wives and children of soldiers, at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c.

The Governor proposes to prohibit the exportation of certain articles from the State, to wit: salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army, and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., not for speculation. Not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States.

The Governor complains of the course of the agents of the Confederate Government in coming into competition with the State Government, in running up prices and rendering it next to impossible for the State to clothe or provide for her troops in the field. There has evidently been something wrong—some screw loose.

The gross debt of the State is over twenty millions. Deducting amount advanced to Confederate Government, the net debt is about fourteen millions.

He recommends the increase of our present rate of State taxes to the amount of at least 25 per cent., also the repeal of the law of the last Legislature suspending the Jurisdiction of the Courts; also the continuance of the prohibition against distillation.

The Federal Army of the Potomac is said to be demoralized by the removal of McClellan. Perhaps it is, to some extent. Burnside will hardly venture on an "on to Richmond" move on his present line of advance.

This state of things may paralyze the movements of the Lincolnites in that direction, for the time being, but it will have little effect upon the progress or extent of the war, unless by operating upon public sentiment in the Federal States, creating divisions of opinion there, making the people sick of hostilities which are barren of results, save in mutual loss and exasperation. This feeling is growing up at the North we think, or at least it looks as if it might begin to grow, and this removal of McClellan may give it an impetus.

If Burnside advances, under existing circumstances, he will get hurt, beyond question, worse hurt, perhaps, than Pope was, and that will tend to increase the dissatisfaction both in and out of the army. If, after the removal of McClellan for not advancing, Burnside, or any other successor, remains inactive, it will increase the clamor. Upon the whole, the Northern "situation," in that direction, is not a flattering one. The political aspects of the case are more threatening to the Lincolnites than even the military. It is evident that some pressure, both from within and from without, is left, or apprehended by the Washington cabinet, and that strange and apparently desperate measures are resorted to for the purpose of meeting this pressure.

We learn that on Tuesday the 11th instant, a portion of our force stationed at Kingston, drove in the Yankee pickets left within six miles of Newbern, killing some eight or ten but making no prisoners. Among the property captured from the enemy, some ten fat hogs, some poultry, some cotton cards, and sixty dollars in specie, to say nothing of hoop shirts and other female dregery left behind in their hasty flight.

The troops engaged on our side were of the 8th, 10th, 31st and 51st N. C. Infantry, with Netherland's Rangers, with Bunting's and a part of Starr's battery and one Cavalry company. The whole under command of Col. H. M. Shaw of the 8th Reg't, the Senior Colonel. Two companies of the 51st and two of the 31st, with Netherland's Rangers, were detached to operate against a force on the Railroad, which they drove in.

The Fanny Lewis.

Another of the crew of the Fanny Lewis escaped a watery grave. He was with six others on the big large boat when it capsized; they all clung to the upset boat, while she drifted out to sea, until one after another dropped off, and he alone was left, when the boat grounded on Baldhead beach. He was about five hours clinging to the sunken boat, and was nearly exhausted when he landed. The party floated out very near the Yankee gunboats, but their signals were unheeded. The three men saved were J. O. Britton, Wm. Orton and Chas. Burbank. The whole cargo and probably the vessel will be saved. The squall on yesterday carried away her top-gallant mast, but did no material damage.

A DESERTER from Newbern to our lines brings information that the Lincolnites are concentrating a force there—that they have already fifteen thousand and that as soon as they complete their arrangements their destination is Wilmington.

That Wilmington is to be an early point of attack, we think the opinion of our Confederate authorities. God send our preparations may be adequate to meet and repel the force of the invaders.

THE KENTUCKY having advanced as far as Warrenton has again fallen back to Manassas. Jackson's command is near Winchester. There has been nothing more serious on the line than some skirmishing.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead.

A FRANK AND MAGNANIMOUS CONFESSION.—The following extract from an order recently issued by Maj. Gen. Van Dorn is taken from the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal:

HEARING THE ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE, Holy Springs, Oct. 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 54.
The appointments of Generals Cabell, Phifer and Armstrong to the command of brigades not having been confirmed, these officers are necessarily relieved. The General commanding thanks these gentlemen for their faithful services and conspicuous gallantry on the battle field of Corinth, and expresses his sorrow at being compelled to relieve them of their commands at this time, when the smoke of battle has barely unveiled that bloody but, to them, glorious field. Not theirs, nor the troops who so nobly fought the battle of Corinth, the fault of failure—that misfortune is his.

By order of Gen. Van Dorn.
M. M. KIMMEL, A. A. G.
It will be seen by the foregoing order that Gen. Van Dorn takes upon himself all the responsibility for the "failure" in his late battle at Corinth. He says it arose from no fault either of his officers or his troops, but was his own misfortune.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in St. Paul's Church, Augusta Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 10 a. m.
This body consists of two Houses, known severally as the House of Bishops and House of Deputies. The former House is composed of all the Bishops of this Church, having jurisdiction within the Confederate States, or the Territories thereof; the latter, of Representatives chosen by the Councils or Conventions of the different Dioceses, each Diocese being entitled to three Clerical or three Lay Deputies.

The deliberations of the House of Bishops are understood to be strictly private, but the House of Deputies is at all times open to any who may desire to attend their sessions. It is supposed that business of grave importance, involving among other matters the adoption of a code of Canon Law, and a plan for missionary operations at home and abroad, will be brought before the Council.

Federal Express, 18th inst.

DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Roland, whose leg was amputated on account of injuries sustained by the late accident on the R. & G. Railroad, died in this city yesterday. She bore her sufferings with heroic fortitude and died with unshaken confidence in her Redeemer.—*Raleigh Progress*, 21st inst.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS of North Carolina met at their respective halls in the Capital at Raleigh, on Monday the 17th instant, and an organization was promptly effected in both bodies.

Mr. Giles Melcher, of Alamance, was elected Speaker of the Senate; C. B. Thomas, of Carteret, Principal Clerk; L. D. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Door-keeper, and C. C. Sully, of Chatham, Assistant Door-keeper.

R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, was elected Speaker of the House; H. O. Colton, Principal Clerk, and John A. Stanley, Assistant Clerk; W. S. Webster, of Chatham, Principal Door-keeper.

These elections were evidently arranged before-hand and as there was no opposition, the organization was effected as we anticipated that it would be. They are wholly partisan in their character, and strictly in accordance with the programme announced by the Standard—to exclude from all offices, from the highest to the lowest, all persons connected with the original secession movement. We may expect to see things carried with a pretty high hand.

The Message of Governor Vance was sent in on Tuesday. We give it in full to day.

A document so long, so important and so elaborate, deserves and requires a fuller and more careful examination than either our time or space would permit us to give it to day. We shall devote a special essay to give it to-morrow after due careful consideration.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.
Messrs. Litch, Greidel, Holeman, Patrick, Copeland, Dixon and White.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.
Messrs. Wright, Russ, Woolley, Smith, of Anson, Hall, Ellis, Faison.

JUDICIARY.
Messrs. Warren, Wright, Litch, Hall, Sharpe, Sanders and Shaugher.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Messrs. Smith of—, Matthews, Neal, Dixon, Lane, Taylor, of Chatham, and Ellis.

CLAIMS.
Messrs. Rimsley, Merrill, Ellis, Garret, Powell, Adams, of Davidson, and Taylor of Nash.

LEGISLATION AND LITERARY FUND.
Messrs. Litch, Lassiter, Adams, of Guilford, Russ, Young, Caraway and McD. Lincey.

WAYS AND CURRENTS.
Messrs. Hagley, Harris, Copelan, Murrill, Lane, Woolley and Taylor, of Chatham.

CORPORATIONS.
Messrs. Arreadd, Caraway, Dickson, White, Smith, of Stanley, Simpson and Garrett.

AGRICULTURE.
Messrs. H. Leman, Dixon, White, Neal, Powell, Smith, of Anson, and Whitford.

SENATE BRANCH OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Wiggins, Graham, Adams, of Guilford, Sharpe, Harris, Bagley, Faison and Young.

Mr. Murrill introduced a preamble and resolutions against certain provisions of the Military Exemption Bill of the Confederate Congress, and also a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of the county of Onslow, setting forth the condition of the people of that county, and asking for a State force for the defence and relief of Eastern North Carolina.

In the House Mr. Fowle, from a select Committee, reported a bill for the purchase of provisions in the Eastern section of the State [Authorizes the Governor to appoint Agents to purchase provisions, provide for their storage, and sale at prime cost to the families of soldiers, appropriating the sum of \$200,000 for these purposes.]—Lies on the table, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Peebles introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs. [Provides that they be elected once in every four years, and be eligible for re-election until one term has intervened.]

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to inquire into the propriety of establishing Work Houses in connection with county goals.—Referred.

Mr. Harris of Caswell, a bill to continue in force the ordinance of the Convention, prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, until the 1st of January 1865. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Kirby a bill authorizing the Governor, or his agent, to sell the property of the families of soldiers, for their storage, and sale at prime cost to the families of soldiers, appropriating the sum of \$200,000 for these purposes.]—Lies on the table, ordered to be printed.

At one o'clock both Houses met the Governor in secret session for the purpose of hearing a communication from him in person.

There is one thing that any body can see, and which, indeed, everybody must have expected, and that is that all sorts of bills, schemes, projects, &c., will be introduced to regulate the price of commodities, to prevent speculations, to suppress monopolies—in fact, to cause the three-headed pot to have four hoops. We see that in the Senate, Mr. Taylor of Chatham, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the constitutionality, the expediency, and propriety of so regulating the price of all the necessities of life, as to bring them within the reach of the poorer classes, and report by bill or otherwise. Laid on the table.

And in the House, Mr. Love introduced a bill to prevent during the war, monopolies of breadstuffs and other articles of prime necessity. Read, ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1862.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the Speaker.

Yesterday's Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Smith presented the credentials of Mr. Shipp, Senator elect from the 49th Senatorial District, and on his motion, Mr. Shipp was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Ramsey, moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the joint rules were adopted. Carried.

On Mr. Ramsey's motion, a message was sent to the House proposing the recommitment of the report on joint rules. Concurred in.

Mr. Woolley introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing an additional Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to impose a tax on dogs, over one, owned by any person, of not less than \$5 each.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution approving the course of His Excellency the Governor, in his efforts to properly clothe the troops from this State.

Mr. Matthews introduced a resolution, relative to the condition of North Carolina Troops, now in the Confederate service.

Mr. Lassiter, a bill to prevent speculating in corn, bacon, flour, leather, &c.; (the bill imposes a tax of 25 per cent upon net income.) Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a bill, to amend chap. 101 sec. 9th, Revised Code, relative to working public roads. Referred.

Mr. Lane introduced a resolution to prevent the distilling of grain, (keeps in force the ordinance of the Convention on the same subject, during the war.)

Mr. Lane also introduced a resolution relative to the protection of Eastern North Carolina. The former was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the latter to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Young, introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Read first time, ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

A message was received from the House of Commons proposing to go into an election at 12 o'clock, to-day, for one Engrossing Clerk. Proposition concurred in, and Mr. Wright nominated Walter A. Huske, of Franklin County. A message was then ordered to be sent to the House, informing that body of the Senate's concurrence, and that the above named gentlemen were in nomination.

A message was received from the House transmitting documents accompanying the Governor's message, with a proposition to have the same printed. Concurred in.

Mr. Hall presented a recommendation, signed by the members from New Hanover, for the appointment of Mr. Thos. C. Miller, a Justice of the Peace for that county.

Mr. Hall, said that this was a little irregular, but the past Chairman of the County of his county, had been recently made vacant, by the death of the former occupant. It was the wish of the citizens that the gentleman proposed should fill the place, and as the Court would soon meet, it was desirable that the appointment should be made at once. The recommendation was then concurred in, and a message sent to the House asking the concurrence of that body.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to provide clothing for North Carolina Troops, and for other purposes. Ordered to be printed and referred to a select Committee, composed of Messrs. Ellis, Young, Lane, Caraway and Powell.

A message was received from the House concerning the appointment of Mr. Thos. C. Miller, a Justice of the Peace for New Hanover County, and also informing the Senate that the House would vote on return of the message, for Engrossing Clerk. The Senate then proceeded to vote, Messrs. Wright and Faison being appointed to superintend the same.

Mr. Lane introduced a bill to amend Revised Code, increasing the bond of Sheriffs to \$50,000.

Mr. Wright reported the result of election for Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Huske having received 104 of 137 votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Commons.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1862.
The House was called to order at 11 o'clock. A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. The Speaker announced the following standing Committees:

ON THE JUDICIARY.
Messrs. Donnell, Fowle, Person, Fleming, McAden, Waddell, Shober, McKay, Robbins, Holmes and Benbury.

ON EDUCATION.
Messrs. Shober, C. C. Manning, Best, Russell, of Craven, Hawes, Henderson, Sherwood, Barringer, Hooper and Lyles.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Messrs. Fleming, Mann, of Pasquotank, Hale, Joyner, Stanford, Baldwin, Peaco, Harrison, Best, Brown and Gentry.

ON CLAIMS.
Messrs. Bargin, Vann, Dunn, Foy, Rose, Laws, Reynolds, Heydon, Grier, Hampton and Bryson.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.
Messrs. Allison, Keener, Walter, Forbes, Cobb, Rives, McRae, Patterson, Watson, C. S. and Bernhard.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.
Messrs. Amis, Henry, of Bertie, Perkins, Crawford, McCombs, J. D. Jones, Harris, of Chatham, Harris, of Camillus, Hollingsworth and Lyles.

ON THE LIBRARY.
Messrs. McGay, Grosvenor and Keener.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Messrs. Fowle, Person, Donnell, Manville and Cowles.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Messrs. Reed, Person, Donnell, Manville and Cowles.

ON CURELLEAS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.
Messrs. Gentry, Bryson, Bryan, Craig and Love.

ON THE DEAF, DEAF AND MILD ASYLUM.
Messrs. Perkins, Spruill, Mann, of Hyde, Baxter and Smith.

ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Messrs. McGay, Grosvenor and Keener.

Mr. Allison, representative from Pitt County, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution to refer a portion of the Governor's Message relating to Patrols, to a select Committee.

Mr. Bell, a bill authorizing the Governor to employ slaves upon the State Defences. Read, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Glen, a resolution requesting a performance of patrol duty by militia officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lyles, a bill to incorporate a company for the manufacture of leather, saddles, &c., in Macon county. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing the election of an Engrossing Clerk at 12 o'clock.

The Senate concurred by message announcing that Messrs. Walter R. Huske and Louis W. Joyner, were in nomination for the body.

Mr. Cowle's introduction of a bill to abolish the office of State Geologist. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Walker, a bill to prohibit sales of specie, under executions by sheriffs and constables, until the banks resume specie payments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the concurrence of the House in the appointment of Mr. Thos. C. Miller, of New Hanover, as a Justice of the Peace of that county. Concurred in.

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill concerning the magistrates of Johnston county, [a quorum for the transaction of county business consist of a quorum.] Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Sundry bills and resolutions heretofore introduced, were taken up and referred to appropriate Committees.

The House proceeded to execute the joint order for the election of an Engrossing Clerk, and voted as follows:

Mr. Huske received 74 votes.
Mr. Joyner received 23 votes.

Mr. Keener offered a resolution in favor of Jno. L. Fisher, authorizing the Secretary of State to correct an error in a State grant. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Waddell from the Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 137, of which Mr. Huske received 104, and Mr. Joyner 23.

Mr. Amis introduced a resolution proposing to appoint a select Committee to inquire as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a State Printing Office. Laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

The Cincinnati Times has the following notice of the Yankee Navy, and of the uses to which it is to be put this winter. We are at least forewarned, even if we are not forearmed, on which latter point we have nothing to say just now. We trust our armament and obstructions will be found sufficient. To the application of these last we confess that our unprofessional mind attaches much importance:

"Our iron-clad navy does not advance as rapidly to ward completion as the public expectation and desire demand. In July last we were promised the completion of some thirteen or fifteen by the 1st of October, but so far only four or five of the new Monitors have been launched, and none as yet completed for service, though on the Western waters there are nine or ten iron-clad gunboats which are doing good service. When all of this description now building are completed, there will be fifty-one iron-clad steamers added to our navy, ranging from 500, nearly half a century being over 1,000 tons. They are armed respectively with from 18 guns down to 2, the Ironsides having the highest number of guns of an iron-plated ship in our service. Those carrying two guns only have them of the greatest calibre—guns such as no other naval war vessels carry."

Twenty-seven of these vessels are for ocean service, and though the navy of France is building a much larger number, yet it is doubtful if they will be of a more effective character than our own. As some half a dozen of these formidable batteries must be nearly completed, we may expect soon to hear of their active operations against the few fortifications on the coast still in the possession of the rebels. The forts seized by the rebels in the early days of rebellion, still floating the rebel flag, are at Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington, N. C. Before the winter sets in they should all have the stars and stripes flying over them, recaptured by our iron-clad navy."

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.—The Chattanooga Rebel says: "The people of Charleston are becoming for the first time during the war really alarmed."

Does the Rebel refer to our Charleston, or to Charleston, Va., or Charleston, Tenn., or any other Charleston? It is news to us that there has been any special alarm felt or experienced by the people of Charleston other than the feelings that necessarily attend a state of war.

October 23rd, 1862.

My Courtship.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.,

There was many affecting tales which made me hanker after matrimony. Her father's family lived on the same plantation as our own. Her father's family lived on the same plantation as our own. Her father's